THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

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Printer's Kisses.

Print on my lip another kiss—
The picture of thy glowing passion;
Nay, this won't do, nor this—nor this—
But now—aye, that's a proof impression.
The dear one continues—
But methinks it might be mended,
O! yet, I see it in those eyes;
Our lips again together blended,
Will make the impression a revise.

REMARKS OF

MR. WEBSTER,

In the U. States Senate, March 30, 1846.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The following resolution, offered some days ago by Mr. J. M. Clayton, coming up in its order, viz:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the authorities of the United States and those of Great Britain since the last document transmitted to Congress, in relation to the subject of the Oregon territory, or so much thereof as may be communicated without detriment to the public interest"—

Mr. Webster rose and said: I shall advise my honorable friend, the member from Delaware, to forbear from pressing this resolution for a few days.

There is no doubt that there are letters from Mr. McLane; but, as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations opposes this motion, I am to presume that the Executive Government finds it inconvinient to communicate those letters to the Senate, at the present moment.

Yet, it is obvious, that as the Senate is called on to perform a legislative act, it ought, before the hour of its decision comes, to be put in possession of every thing likely to influence its judgment; otherwise, it would be required to perform high legislative functions on mere confidence. There is certainly some embarrassment in the case. If the Executive Government deems the communication of the correspondence inconvenient, it can only be because negotiation is still going on, or, if suspended, is expected to be resumed. So far as negotiation is concerned, the communication, or publication, of the correspondence, may very properly be thought inconvenien'. But, then, the President has recommended the passage of a law, or resolution, by the two Houses of Congress. In support of this recommendation, he himself sent us, unasked, at the commencement of the session, the correspondence up to that time. Now, if that was necessary, the rest is necessary. If we are entitled to a part, we are entitled to the whole.

In my opinion, the mistake was in calling on Congress to authorize notice to England of the discontinuance of what has been called the joint occupation until negotiation had been exhausted. Negotiation should have been tried first, and when that had failed, and finally failed, then, and not till then, should Congress have been called upon.

I now go on the ground, of course, that the notice for discontinuing the joint occupancy is properly to be given by authority of Congress; a point which I do not now discuss.

It is said, indeed, that notice is to be used as a weapon, or an instrument, in negotiation. I hardly understand this. It is a metaphor of not very obvious application. A weapon seems to imply, not a facility, or mere aid, but the means either of defence against attack, or of making an attack. It sounds not altogether friendly and pacific. I doubt exceedingly whether under present circumstances, notice would hasten negotiation, and yet such are those circumstances that there may be as much inconvenience in standing still as in going forward.

The truth is, that great embarrasment arises from the extreme pretentions and opinions put forward by the President, in his inaugural address, a year ago, and in his message last December. But for these, notice would have been harmless, and perhaps would have been authorized by both Houses without much opposition, and received by England without dissatisfaction. But the recommendation of the notice, coupled with the President's repeated declarations that he held our title to the whole of the territory to be "clear and unquestionable," alarmed the country. And well it might. And if notice were required, in order to enable the President to push these extreme claims to any and every result, then notice ought to be refused by Congress, unless Congress is ready to support these pretensions at all hazards. Here lies the difficulty. Congress is not prepared, and tnd the country is not prepared, as I believe, to make the President's opinion of a clear and unquestionable right to the whole territory an ultimatum. If he wants notice for such a purpose, he certainly must see that it becomes a grave question whether Congress will grant it.

It was a great, a very great mistake, to accompany the recommendation of notice with so positive an assertion of our right to the whole territory. Did the President mean to adhere to that, even to the extremity of war? If so, he should have known that, after what has happenad in years past, the country was not likely to sustain him. Did he mean to say this, and afterwards recede from it? If so, why say it at all? Surely the President could not be guilty of playing so small a part, as to endeavor to show himself to possess spirit, and boldness, and fearlessness of England, more than his predecessors, or his countrymen, and yet do all this in the confident hope that no serious collision would arise between the two countries. So low an ambition, such paltry motives, ought not to be imputed. When the President declared that, in his judgment, our title to the whole of Oregon was "clear and unquestionable," did he mean to express an official or a mere personal opinion? If the latter, it certainly had no place in an official communication. If the former—if he intended a solemn official opinion, upon which he was resolved to act officially, then it is a very grave question how far he is justified, without new lights, or any change of circumstances, to place the claims of this country, in this respect, on other grounds than those on which they had stood under his predecessors, and with the concurrence of all branches of the Government, for so many years; for it is not to be doubted that the United States Government has admitted, through a long series of years, that England has rights in the northwestern parts of this continent which are entitled to be respected.

Mr. President, one who has observed attentively what has transpired here and in England, within the last three months, must, I think, perceive that public opinion, in both countries, is coming to a conclusion that this controversy ought to be settled; and is not very diverse, in the one country and the other, as to the general basis of such settlement. That basis is the offer made by the United States to England in 1826.

There is no room to doubt, I think, that this country is ready to stand by that offer, substantially and in effect. Such is my opinion at least, and circumstances certainly indicate that Great Britain would not, in all probability would not, regard such a proposition as unfit to be considered. I said, some weeks ago, that I did not intend to discuss titles at length, and certainly not to adduce arguments against our own claim. But it appears to me that there is a concurrence of arguments, or considerations, in favor of regarding the 49th parallel as the just line of demarcation, which both countries might well respect. It has, for many years, been the extent of of our claim. We have claimed up to 49°, and nothing beyond it. We have offered to yield every thing north of it. It is the boundary between the two countries on this side the Rocky Mountains, and has been since the purchase of Louisiana from France.

I do not think it important either to prove or disprove the fact, that commissioners under the treaty of Utrecht established the 49th parallel as the boundary between the English and French possessions in America. Ancient maps and descriptions so represent it; some saying that this line of boundary is to run "indefinitely west," others saying, in terms, that it extends "to the northwestern ocean." But, what is more important, we have considered this boundary as established by the treaty of Utrecht, at least on this side of the Rocky Mountains.—It was on the strength of this that we drove back the British pretensions, after we had obtained Louisiana, north, from the head waters of the Mississippi to this parallel of 49°.

This is indubitable. We have acted, therefore, and induced others to act, on the idea that this boundary was actually established. It now so stands in the treaty between the United States and England. If, so the general notion of CONTIGUITY OR CONTINUITY, this line be continued "indefinitely west," or is allowed to run to the "northwestern ocean," then it leaves on one side the valley of the Columbia, to which, in my judgment, our title is maintainable on the ground of Gray's discovery.

The Government of the United States has never offered any line south of forty-nine, (with the navigation of the Columbia,) and it ne ver will. It behooves all concerned to regard this as a settled point. As to the navigation of the Columbia, permanently or for a term of years, that is all matter for just, reasonable, and friendly negotiation. But the 49th parallel must be regarded as the general line of boundary, and not to be departed from for any line further south. As to all srraits, and sounds, and islands, in the neighbosing sea, all these are fair subjects for treaty stipulation. If the general basis be agreed to, all the rest, it may be presumed, may be accomplished by the exercise of a spirit of fairness and amity.

And now, Mr. President, if this be so, why should this settlement be longer delayed? Why should either Government hold back longer from doing, that which both, I think, can see must be done, if they would avoid a rupture? Every hour's delay is injurious to the interests of both countries. It agitates both, disturbs their business, interrupts their intercourse, and may, in time, seriously affect their friendly and respectful feeling towards each other.

Having said this, Mr. President, it would be needless for me, even if it were proper, to add more. I have expressed my own opinion plainly and without disguise. I think I see clearly where this business must end, if it is to end without serious collision; and I earnestly hope that those in whose hands power is, on both sides, will exercise that power promptly, in removing the great evils produced on both sides by the pendency of this unfortunate disturbing, and dangerous controversy.

It is not a case in which either Government should stand on matters of form or etiquette. The interests at stake are too important for that. It is not humiliation, it is not condescension even, for either Goverument to signify to the other its readiness to do at once what it seems must be done ultimately. Thus far, the dispute does not touch the honor of either Government. Let, then, the propitious moment be seized; let candor, and fairness, and prudence rule the hour; and let these two great nations be restored to the full enjoyment of their vast, useful, and harmonious intercourse.

An Effective Speech.

☞In the Senate of Virginia, on the 2nd ult., Mr McMULLEN from the committee on Internal Improvements reported the bill providing for a road from the Guyandotte river in Logan county, to the Kanawha River in Kanawha county. [It appropriates the sum of $3,000.]

On motion of Mr. McMULLEN, Mr. Gore, the member of the House of Delegates, from Logan, was granted leave to appear at the bar of the Senate to advocate the bill.

The bill being read—

Mr. GORE rose and said, Mr. Speaker, with much embarrassment I rise to appear before this enlightened body. In pressing this claim for an appropriation from the public Treasury, it will be necessary to state some of the difficulties which this section of country labors under. We have in our county high mountains and deep vallies—we can't get our truck to market except on horses, for we have no wagon roads: and we have to carry salt, which is a bad thing to carry on horse back, because it ruins and skins the horses. I went to this county in 1808. It was then a desert country.—Only four families had settled in the Coal River Valley. I went there because I had heard it was a good place for a poor man to raise children, as the ground was rich and the game plenty. I had not seen the country, but from what I heard I thought it would suit me, as I had five children, and I found them increasing more rapidly than my means of supporting them. When I started, there was no road or path—I got lost on the way, and got up on the mountain, where I found that my horse could'nt get back, and I was afraid he could'nt get forward, for there was a narrow steep place for several hundred yards, where there was hardly room for him to get down; and if he fell, he would fall thirty feet and kill himself. He was lame, too, and his lame leg next to the precipice. I was then, Mr. Speaker, reduced to necessity; and necessity is the mother of invention; so I tied a rope to the horse's tail and guided him down in safety. When I got to the county, I had no time to build a house but stayed in camp all the winter; during which I killed enough of game to furnish my family with meat, and cleared enough land to make corn. I had no fencing to make as there was no cattle there to destroy the truck. We had no mill in the valley, and we had to beat our corn in logs, and to eat the hominy. The nearest mill was thirty miles beyond the mountain. I went to mill but once in four years; and that was once oftner than any of my neighbors went. Our chief dependance was upon hunting, and game was plenty. I went out one day and killed five elks, one bear, and a *painter*. I didn't want to lose the meat, so I skinned all of them and went home for salt.—I told my wife what I had done, and you may be sure I told her a good story; and she was exceedingly well pleased—& nine months from that time she brought a fine hearty boy. When I went to the county I had five daughters; this was the first son I had. From that time, so long as the elks lasted, my wife had sons; but as soon as they disappeared, my wife commenced having daughters again. Our county is rapidly increasing in population—I have, myself, done my part in that way: I have 137 decendants, and I do hope I shall in my old age, be able to see my decendants hauling their truck and salt in wagons, wich will be the ease, if you all will pas s this bill.

The bill was passed unanimously.

SCARCE.—Unbustled ladies, pure and undefiled christians, disinterested friends, common honesty, sound potatoes, first rate butter, and RICH Printers.

PLENTY.—Old maids and dried apples.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.

(CIRCULAR)

OF THE COMMITTEE OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OF MECHANICAL ART, AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, IN MAY NEXT.

Many persons friendly to the permanency of the present protective system, and others, who, without being committed to its support, desire information in reference to its effects, have suggested the importance of procuring an exhibition of American Manufacturing and Mechanical Products to be made at the seat of Government at as early a period, during the present Spring, as the opportunities for accomplishing such a project might allow. It is believed that an exhibition, embracing specimens of every kind of handicraft or manufacturing skill employed in the nation, or at least all such specimens as may be conveniently procured for the occasion, together with the prices at which they may be purchased, and the names of those by whom they are fabricated, would embody, in an impressive form, a mass of useful facts which could not fail to be appreciated as they deserve by the public authorities upon whom rests the responsibility of sustaining the prosperity of the great interests connected with this subject; and that such facts collected from the daily transactions of the people, authenticatad by the personal examinations of all who choose to inspect them, would furnish incontrovertable arguments in favor of that industry which so greatly honors as well as enriches the mechanics of America.

A recommendation of a similar exhibition by the National Instiute two years ago met with a high degree of favor from the public at that period; and the success of such an effort now may, it is hoped, lead to its regular adoption hereafter, as a means of presenting at suitable intervals a visible demonstration of the advance of the country in those arts upon which its prosperity so greatly depends.

At a consultation recently held by many members of the present Congress—gentlemen of bot political parties—the proposition of inviting such an exhibition as we have referred to was considered and adopted, as an enterprise of eminent utility at this time, and with a confidence that it would find a hearty assent from the friends of national industry throughout the whole Union. To give efficacy to this proposition they have nominated the undersigned as a general committee of superintendence, and have charged them withthe duty of presenting the subject to the country at large, of inviting the aid of the friends of national industry to the scheme, and of making such preparations as may be necessary to render the exhibition as full and as effective as the time allowed will permit.

Thus summoned to this labor from a source so amply entitled to the respect and confidence of the nation, and fully concurring in the importance attached to the subject, the undersigned have not hesitated to comply with the wishes of those by whom they have been put in requisition, and promptly to enter upon the duties consigned to them. In the performance of these duties they invoke the earnest co-operation of all who may have any thing to contribute to the proposed exhibition, hoping that this invitation will be answered in such a manner as shall enable the committee to present such a display of the work of our artisans as shall adequately attest the great skill and perfection to which our country has attained in manufacturing and mechanical art.

The committee propose that the exhibition shall be opened at Washington on the 20th day of May next, previous to which date ample provision will be made for the reception, security, and suitable disposition of all specimens which may be sent to their care.

They invite the transmission of specimens of every kind of manufacture and handicraft known to the artisans of the United States, and desire that the price, as well as the maker's name, be furnished with each article intended for exhibition. Committees will be appointed for the superintendence and arrangement and preservation of all parcels sent to the exhibition rooms.

The rooms will be ready to receive articles for exhibition from and after the first day of May. The exhibition will be kept open not less than two weeks.

Owners of parcels exhibited during the exhibition will, unless directions to the contrary be given, be expected to allow the sale of such parcels at the prices marked, to be delivered at the close of exhibition.

All goods intended for exhibition can be directed to Mr. David A. Hall, secretary of the committee, who will see to their safe keeping, and attend to their being repacked after the exhibition.

In case of a sale of them, the money will be duly transmitted.

As there will be many goods undisposed of which the proprietors may not wish returned, and prefer to have sold for their benefit, the committee will cause a sale at auction of such articles as the owners may desire to have so disposed of.

Motive power will be furnished at the exhibition rooms for such machinery as may require it.

As the committee can only give this general invitation to the manufacturers and artisans of the country, each one will be pleased to consider it addressed to himself individually.

Editors of papers through the country friendly to the object are respectfully requested to give this circular a few insertions.

WILLIAM W. SEATON,	Washington.	
THOMAS P. JONES,	do	
JOHN. W. MAURY,	do	
DAVID A. HALL,	do	
W. A. BRADLEY,	do	
R. C. WEIGHTMAN,	do	
THOMAS BLADGDEN,	do	
WILLIAM ESBY,	do	
JOHN F. CALLEN,	do	
JAMES LYONS,	Richmond,	Virginia,
J. P. KENNEDY,	Baltimore	Maryland.
JOHN WETHERED,	do	do
O. C. TIFFAGY.	do	do

March 28, 1846.

A Witty Quaker in Congress.

Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, (who says he is "nothing but a plain simple Quaker,") delivered a speech on Oregon, a few days ago, from which we quote:

"The march of the people is onward, and it is westward; that is the destiny.—They are going onward to the Pacific; and if in the path which leads there the British lion shall lay down, shall we on that accout be craven to our duty and destiny! No never. The lion must be removed.

The Bsitish may make pretensions to Oregon, but rights they have none. Do we want it? Yes, and we must have it.—We want it to hold our people. Why, how long has it been since the broad and fertile valley of the Mississippi was one great and unbroken waste. And what is it now? The fairest region beneath the sun, and teaming with people in swarms. Yes sir, and I tell you another thing. The American multiplication table is at work. (Great merriment.) Go into our western cabins and you will find a young man of six feet, and the rest of him in proportion, with a companion not much less than himself, and round their feet you will find a little company of 20 children. Ay, sir, that is the multiplication table. And now do you take our present numbers, and reckon twenty for every two, and where do you think we shall find hunting ground for them? I tell you we must have Oregon. The multitude of the west is demanding it at our hands, and they must have it. There is a multitude of little white headed boys and girls, (God bless them!) all over that Mississippi valley, and they are not going to stop there. The only question is, will you open a path for them? Will you remove the obstacle out of their way? or must they cut a way to their inheritance by the sword? It is theirs, and they will do it. And I for one will never be a traitor to surrender one inch of their patrimony."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A TRIUMPH COMPLETE.—Among the many just, wise and beneficent measures of the defamed and vituperated Whig XXVIIth Congress was the provision made by the second section of its Apportionment Act that all Members of the House of Representatives should henceforth be chosen from the several States by Districts, each electing one only. Loco-Focoism fought that provision in the House with all its might, execrated it in its journals and calumniated it before the people. Every evil and iniquitous purpose was attributed to its authors. John Tyler, just then beginning to reveal his treachery, attempted to stab it in a message announcing his assent to the bill. Four States were induced to nullify it out-right, and proceed to elect Members by General Tickets, and these Members were received by the succeeding Loco-Foco House, and therein allowed to hold saats and vote in glaring defiance to an unrepealed law of the land.

Yet mark the sequel. The People of Georgia speedily expelled from power the party which had pursued this high handed course, and elected a Whig Governor and Legislature who Districted the State in accordance with the law of Congress. Missouri did not change her politics, but after one nullifying she mended her hand, and districted thoroughly. New Hampshire stood out, and HER GENERAL TICKET SYSTEM HAS BEEN THE MEANS OF OVERTHROWING THE NULLIFYING DYNASTY AND BRINGING IN A NEW RULE, WHICH WILL PROMPTLY DISTRICT THE STATE.—The crime has therefore wrought out its punishment. And even before this was done, Mississippi, the remaining compeer in ill doing, had receded from her unjustifiable position and conformed to the law's requirment.

It is estimated by the Buffalo Commercial that there is now waiting shipment at the various ports on Lake Michigan 1,550,000 bushels wheat, 90,000 bbls flour, and 24,000 bbls. provisions, ashes, &c. If the stock at Detroit is included, the aggregate of flour would reach 200,000 bbls.

Canada.

The Canadian Parliament assembled at Montreal on the 20th ult. Lord Cathcart, the Governor General, delivered a speech, from which we take the following extract:

"I should under any circumstances have directed your early attention to the condition of the militia law. But the unsettled state of the negotiations which have been for some time past carried on between the Imperial Government and that of the United States of America, renders it imparative upon me to press immediately upon your consideration the necessity of a re-orgrnization of this arm of the public defence. I feel the most unbounded confidence that the loyalty and patriotism of every class of her majesty's subjects in Canada will be conspicuous, as they have been heretofore, should occasion call for their services to aid in the protection of their country; but a well-digested and uniform system is indispensible to give a fitting direction to the most zealous effort."

FURTHER SECESSIONS FROM MEXICO.

The secession of some of the Northern States of Mexico from the confederacy, has for some time been freely spoken of as an event in the chapter which is of more than probable occurrence. In relation to the Northern confederacy of the Neuva Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and parts of Zacatecas and San Luis de Potosi, on the model of the United States, the Corpus Christi Gazette says there is not a doubt; and adds, that they have already organised and declared their independence, unless prevented by "untoward events," such as the approach of Generals Aupudia, La Vega and Wool with 6000 troops; and the editor concludes with the statement that he has printed copies of the proclamation and accompanying orders of the said confederation.

The Subtreasury Bill.

This odious measure was taken up in the House of Representatives on Monday last, aud, by the application of the legislative screw, the discussion was brought to a close yesterday, and the bill passed by a majority exceeding fifty votes. This is a bold step of the dominant party in Congress; after the emphatic manner in which the scheme was denounced and repudiated by the voice of the country in 1840. One currency for the Government and another for the People is a system obnoxious to our free institutions, repungant to public sentiment, and will never be tolerated in a free country. If we are permitted to augur the future from the past, public indignation will pronounce upon it and its authors a final doom in 1848.—Nat. Intel.

The Vicksburg Sentinel, a leading Locofoco paper: thus scathes the hypocricy of his brother Locofocos in Tennessee:

BANK DEMOCRATS.—A dirty mutilated shinplaster should be the ensign of the rag Democracy of Tennessee. The Democracy of that State seem determined to cling to their thieving paper money machines, as long as they can succeed in palming off their printed rags upon the industrious producers, in exchange for their labor. We observe at the head of the list of Bank directors, lately appointed by the Governor, the name of Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, the nominee of the Democratic party for United States Senator at the late election. Such a hyocritical, unprincipled party has no right to complain when one of its members happens to out-general another in the contest for the only object for which the leaders strive—office and spoils. The devil take such democracy, say we.—[Oh!]

An Outrage.

The Louisville Journal says,—"A few months ago, a young man from near Snow Hill, Maryland, named David T. Riley, came to this city with the intention of practising law. Not finding sufficient encouragement, he went about four miles into the country, on or near the Flat Lick road, and took a school. On Wednesday last, a young man from Shelby county, named Richard Meriwether, Jr., went to Mr. Riley's school house, called him out, and under pretence that Mr. R. had reported a remark or a question of his concerning a gentleman in the neighborhood, stabbed him five times, wounding him severely and most dangerously. The physicians say that Mr. R. will probably die, unless one of his arms be amputated; and he refuses to submit to amputation. Meriwether was pursued, but we have not heard of his arrest."

A BRIGHT SPOT IN POLITICS.—The Democratic majority in the Louisiana Legislature, by a vote of 59 to 15, have vacated the seats of the three sitting members from St. Landry county, who were of their own shade of politics, and have given them to their whig contestants.—The latter received a majority of votes in the county, but lost the return through some official blunder.

From Washington.

29th Congress---1st Session.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CUMBERLAND CIVILIAN.

WASHINGTNN, April 4, 1846.

Mr. McDuffie, occupied the Senate today, with a speech on Oregon, worthy of his palmiest days. He was lacking in nothing but physical power—the intellectual lamp burned as brightly as in those days, when he was the eloquent and able defender of the great principles, upon which the Whig party is erected, and while he proclaimed the sound and conservative doctrines, which he holds on this momentous question. I, for a moment thought, he had returned to the faith from which he had so long strayed.

He said, one leading cause for the assumed popularity of the ultra claim in Oregon, was that the friends of compromise, on the Democratic side of the Chamber, had refused to discuss the title fully and frankly. The people, therefore, had but one view of the picture and that, a most exaggerated and highly colored one. Under these circumstances he proposed to review, the points upon which the conflicting claims rested. He quoted from Vattel, to prove what I believe is admitted, by all the acknowledged authorities on public law, that mere discovery, without occupation confers no territorial rights. A nation has no right to appropriate to herself any privilege, and unless it is followed up by settlement, the territory is open to all the world. Mr. Greenhow, who had been introduced into the debate as authority, admitted that the only discoveries that were sustained by contemporaneous history and official exposition were those of Perez and Heceta in 1774 and 1775, and the first actual occupation took place in 1789. It was never designed by Spain to settle; her navigators were sent out to examine the countries which three centuries before, had been apportioned out by Ferdinand. Great Britain underCapts. Cook & Meares, had also effected discoveries a few years after, not then knowing what had been accomplished, by the Spanish navigators, who took pains to conceal the results from the world. On this element of title then, they stood alike.—In a controversy, which occurred at that period, the English Ministry and Press, resisted the the farcical pretensions set up by Spain, and openly claimed by virtue of the voyages, of Cook and Meares. But, Great Britain had gone on and perfected a right: She established settlements upon Frazier's River, about the 49th parallel and has remained there ever since. She acquired no right by the Nootka sound convention, and the introduction of it would mar other and stronger claims.—The war of '96 had vitiated that Treaty and the subsequent abandonment of Nootka, proved, that Spain acknowledged an ownership in Great Britain. He was at a loss to discover upon what basis, we derided any rights from Spain, who had thus relinquised her own pretensions.

We had to rest upon stronger and more substantial ground,—the discovery of Gray, the explorations of Lewis and Clarke and the settlements at Astoria, these carried us to the 49th degree and gave whatever advantages the Country possessed. He said, a war would cost more than one hundred million per annum, and if one life was not lost or one vessel captured, still it would be a war of desolation, in consequence of the interruptions and injury to Commerce. He thought a treaty upon the 49th degree, allowing water privileges and other minor considerations to Great Britain, would be just and proper, and he therefore did not hesitate to say, before the world he would vote for it, if sent in to-morrow.—He drew a striking picture, from Greenhow's book of the Territory of Oregon, which I will take the pains to quote, from the edition upon my table, for the information of my readers, that may see, upon the authority of the great Captain of the 54, 40 party, for what they would involve this Nation in the calamities of war. The country *South* of 49 is thus described. "The wet season occurs from October to April, but the rains are never frequent nor abundant. Under such circumstances, it will be seen, that little encouragement is offered, for the cultivation of this part of Oregon. The want of wood must also prove a just obstacle to settlement. The thermometer, as low down as the 43d parallel, has been seen at freezing point in the morning, and 92 degrees at noon, in the month of August." Such is the character of the *very best* portion of Oregon, drawn too by a partial hand, such the El Dorado pictured by the overheated brains, of the Allens and Hannegans. Now hear what Mr Greenhow says, about the disputed portion of the territory, for which the people of the United States would be hurried into a collision with Great Britain by an unscrupulous faction—"the territory *North* of the 49th parallel, is sterile land of Snow clad Mountains, tortuous Rivers and Lakes frozen over, more than two-thirds of the year, presenting scarcely a single spot, in which any of the vegetables used as food by civilized people can be produced. The waters, like those of the country farther South, however abound in fish, which, with berries, form the principal support of the native population.

Mr. McDuffie after reading these extracts very aptly asked, what father would send his son to such a country! When he concluded, Mr. Breese one of the *quartette*, that compose the leadership of the fire-eating faction, rose to read remarks from Vancouver's Journal, giving a different version of the country. Mr. McDuffie, rejoined, he was a mariner, who spoke upon the limited impressions of a hasty glance around the country from an eminence, and who had made no explorations. Greenhow, was confirmed by the testimony of Mr. McKenzie, the American fur trader, who had been over every inch of the ground, and by Mr. White, the Indian agent, who is now here, and who stated a month ago, the territory was unfit for purposes of agriculture.

I have occupied all this space in an imperfect synopsis of Mr. McDuffie's speech and the quotations from Greenhow, because it is the best service, my pen could render, in order to correct the base misrepresentations which have been carefully spread, by the agency of the administration and its minions, in reference to Oregon and the Negotiations, connected with it, and because the people want light upon a subject, which has been mystified, by every species of fraud and deception.

Col. Benton's extraordinary effort a few days ago, did more to expose the flimsy pretexts, by which this movement in favor of 54. 40, was governed, than all the enlightenment that preceded it; for no man could speak so well of the purposes of those, who are now playing conspicuous parts in this game; than one who had been so long associated with them, as Col. Benton. He understands them from Alpha to Omega, and he has given an evidence of his knowledge to the country, which is deeply interesting and instructive.

The apprehension of war. has almost entirely subsided in the political circles, and the Administration will be compelled into an adjustment upon the 49th parallel. The force of the moderate and sound opinion of both parties tends to that line for a compromise and—it *will be made*. Mr. Pakenham, it is known here, wrote to the Earl of Aberdeen by the Cambria, urging upon the Ministry to enter in to an arrangement upon that basis, inasmuch as it rallied the best sentiment of this country. There is a disposition in the Senate to concede the navigation of the Columbia for twenty years, and to renumerate the Hudson's Bay Company for their possessions and reasonable losses in removal.

No doubt is entertained here, that this 54, 40; plot was originated to procure the nomination of Gen. Cass, and in the event of his elevation the succession of the Buckeye Roarer. Hence, Benton's thunderbolt, which has killed the whole concern most effectually. He is emphatically the *Jupiter tonans* of the party, & is now cursed, even more ferociously, than for his alledged defection upon Texas.

No reliable indication has been given, as to the form, which the "Notice" will eventually take. Our Whig friends have not yet determined upon a course, though a majority of them, evidently incline to Mr. Crittenden's proposition. Mr. Reverdy Johnson has offered an amendment to that, which meets with still greater favor, taking both sides of the Chamber into account. Yet there are several votes among the moderate Locofocos, whom neither of these plans will suit—consequently, Mr. Calhoun and others are at work, with a view to the framing of something that will be mutually accepatble.—I have strong faith, that Mr. Johnson's resolution will be carried, when the others have failed.

The Committee of Ways and Means have had Sir Robert Walker's tariff bill before them for the last two and a half months and with every sort of importunity and demand, they cannot be persuaded to produce a measure, before the House. The "Union," that delightful chameleon, of the Administration, which is always prepared to put on the last color that its masters adopt, and swear lustily, 'tis the best, has promised almost every week, from the beginning of February, that a Bill would be presented in a "few days," yet, there is no appearance of one and little probability. Owing to the absense of two free traders, the Committee has been tied, by a New Yoak Locofoco, who demands increased duties on Woolens, or threatents to throw McKay in a minority:—that being an association, in which McKay, like Mr. Ritchie has never yet been found, while he would be believed by the majority, he has wisely determined to make a virtue of necessity and will probably yield to what he cannot successfully resist. I expect therefore, the duty will be raised to 25 per cent.

Judge Huntingdon, who had been detained at home by a serious illness for several weeks past, appeared in the Senate this morning much invigorated, and was universally congratulated upon his return, which was long doubted by many true and devoted friends.

Mr. Webster, will defend the Ashburton Treaty on Monday, against the assaults of the thousand pigmy politicians, who in both Houses of Congress and out of doors, have been barking at his heels, ever since it was concluded. This was unnecassary, so far as the country was concerned, but may be due to his own reputation. It is not a little surprising, that Lord Ashburton was even more violently denounced by the opposition, in England for making this same Treaty and for allowing himself to be taken in, by Brother Jonathan. That simple circumstance tells us, the value of all this contemptible abuse of Mr. Webster.

VINDEX.

A party of Baltimore young men, among whom is John Morris, William Meredith, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Wetherd, and several others, has been made up to go on a trading and pleasure excursion to Santa Fe. They expect to be gone a year or eighteen months, and propose returning through the city of Mexico.

There are fears that the ship Herman of Baltimore, which has now been out over eighty days on her passage from Liverpool, has been lost. She was commanded by Captain Charles Welsh, and owned by Messrs. Leslie & Kurtz.

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Herald of Sunday.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

Arrival of the Silvie de Grasse.

The fine packet ship Silvie de Grasse, Captain Rich, arrived yesterday morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 5th ult.

We are indebted to the kindness and promptness of Captain R., for Paris papers of the 4th, and Havre of the 5th ult., inclusive.

There is no news of importance.

The packet ship Duchess d'Orleans, hence, arrived at Havre on the 4th ult.

She carried out the intelligence of the passage of the Oregon notice resolution in the House of Representatives.

The Paris money market was easier and more animated on the 4th ult.

The Chamber of Deputies continued, the 3d ult., the discussion of the internal navigation bill. The article granting 5,000,000fr. for the improvement of that part of the Seine that runs through Paris, was adopted.

Tee packet ship St. Nicholas was to leave Havre on the 8th ult. for New York.

The advices from Madrid are of the 25th of February. It is said that there has been a rupture in the negotiation for the marriage of Count de Trapini to the Queen of Spain.

The Madrid Herald gives a letter from Manresa, of the 18th, stating that a political conspiracy had just been discovered there, and effectually suppressed.

The Spanish funds were a little higher. The Three per Cents are quoted at 32 for the account. There was no quotation of the Five per cents.

An important reduction in the duty on salt destined for agricultural uses, has been made in the French tariff, which excites much attention, and will give great activity to the importation of that article.

Another terrible railroad accident has happened in France, on the line between St. Etienne and Lyons. A concussion took place between two locomotives, which met by a mistake in the departure. There were twelve wagons attached to one locomotive. Six were smashed to pieces in an instant, as well as both the locomotives. Eight persons were killed on the spot, among whom were two women and a child. Ten were wounded fatally and twenty badly. This catastrophe caused great excitement throughout the country, equalling almost the famous Versaillies disaster.

Marshal Bugeaud is said, at least to have lost favar at Court, owing to the bad management and fatal results of the Algerian war. The rumor is revived of the Duc d'Aumale going out to Algiers with the title of Viceroy.

The fortifications of Paris are now completely finished. The fosses and ramparts are being stowed with grass seed. Six years have been spent in this gigantic work.

A letter from Adrianople states that a part of the town of Phillipopolis was burned down on the 12th ult. The details are not given, but 2,500 houses are said to be destroyed.

We read in an Algiers letter of the 25th: "Yesterday General de Bar reviewed the National Guard, to the number of from 1500 to 1800. Of this number 1200 have been formed into a moveable column, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march when called upon.—They were afterwards reviewed by Marshal Bugeaud. It is not expected that this force will ever have to go farther than the Maison Carree."

It is stated in a letter from Diemma Ghazaouat, that the column of General Cavaignac, in its recent march, passed the spot where Colonel Montagnac and his column were slaughtered, and found there the bones of the victims.

The amount of the deposites paid into the Paris Savings Bank, during the last month, was 3,674,338fr. The reimbursments amounted to 3,062,022fr. The number of dapositors was 27,178, of whom 4541 made deposites for the first time.

A letter from Lucerne states that the Governor of Milan has recently visited Lugano, in Tesino, for the purpose of complaining of the intrigues of the Italian refugees in that Canton professed ignorance of these intrigues, but promised to inquire into the matter.

The Moniteur Grec publishes a very long speech made by M. Coletti, the chief of the Greek Cabinet, in the Chamber of Representatives, in reply to the charges brought against his policy by the opposition. M. Coletti defends himself with great skill, and whilst he expresses his gratitude for the sympathy manifested in his favor by the French government, speaks of England and Russia in terms of great propriety.

The Frank quarter of Salonica took fire on the 3d ult., and several khans were burnt down. After the flames had been raging for four or five hours, the fire was got under by the exertions of the authorities.

According to the last census of the population of Algerina, in 1845, the total number of European inhabitants was 59,286, viz:—Province of Algiers 39,566, Province ot Constantine 9,132, Province of Oran 10,185. Of these 28,163 were French, 5,306 English and Maltese, 17,370 Spaniards and Portuguese, 4,994 Italians, and 1,787 Germans.

We have already stated that the account in German papers, relative to the revolutionary movements in Prussian Poland, Cracow, &c., were so contradictory that it was impossible for us to arrive at any conclusion as to the truth. The news from Poland is calculated to produce none but painful emotions, and we can only view with grief a movement, the issue ot which is but too certain.

The Augsburg Gazette states, from Vienna, the 25th ult., that General de Collin had been compelled to evacuate the town of Cracow, as the number of troops under his command was too small to resist the rebels, and as he was afraid that they would gain the passage of the Vistula, near Poegorize, and thus extend the revolution to the interior. He was unable to reach and secure this point without an attack from the rebels. A Frankfort journal states, from Vienna, that several officers have been arrested in Gillicia, on suspicion of their being concerned with the revolutionary movement.

A letter from Dresden of February 24, says:—

"In consequence of the revolutionary movements in Poland, all the Russian Poles resident abroad, have received orders from their government to return, ununder pain of confiscation of their property. Many who were risiding in Saxony have already left. M. de Shroeder, Charge de Affairs of Russia, who had gone to Weimar, has been recalled, as his presence here, in the present state of affairs, is considered necessary.

Army of Occupation.

It is stated in the Washington Union thot Gen. Taylor, in an interview with several influential citizens of Matamoras who were at Corpus Christi with a large number of mules for sale, took occasion to impress on them the pacific intentions of the United States government in occupying the Rio Bravo; that the army would not in any case cross that river; unless hostilities should be commenced by the Mexicans; that the Mexicans on the east side of the river would not be disturbed in any way by the troops; that they will be protected in all their rights and usages; and that every thing which the army may require will be purchased at fair prices.

The New Orleans Bulletin, speaking of the important movement of Gen. Taylor's forces to the Rio Grande, thus speculates:

The troops under his command, in "a delicate service," will take up a position on the Rio Grande, near to Matamoras, almost within sight of the Mexican forces, cutting off their communication with Santiago, the port where goods destined for Matamoras are landed. Matamoras is fortified though not strongly, and the garrison at present is too weak to act against Gen. Taylor. But it may easily be strengthened by the gradual accession of troops from Tampico, and from the interior, so that in a very short period of time the numerical force of the Mexicans will be so augmented as to embolden them to attack, should their government feel disposed to give the signal.

The situation of General Taylor may thus become very critical, and it would appear that he must necessarily be placed in a false pasition should no aggressive action on the part of the Mexicans take place, which would authorize him to act himself with vigor against them. Receiving no reinforcements himself, whilst the force of his opponents is daily and hourly increasing, leaving to them the choice of the moment of attack, whilst he is at the same time debarred from acting—forced to fold his arms and look quietly on, whilst the preparations of his opponents are completing and attaining all the perfection of which they are susceptible—would it be prudent, would it be proper for him to remain in a situation so exposed? Yet he cannot retreat. The moral effect of a retrograde movement would be worse than a partial defeat in the commencement of the conflict, provided such partial defeat were occasioned exclusively by an inequality of forces; and we feel persuaded that no other cause could produce such a result. No doubt, however, all the contingencies and possible perils to which our troops may be exposed in consequence of the movement were fully considered by our government before the order was given, and we have no apprehensions of the result. So far at least, the conduct of the controversy with Mexico and the occupation of Texas, justify confidence in the foresight of the Administration and in the skill and prudence of the commander of the troops in that quarter. However hazardous, therefore, the present expedition may seem, unless it were intended for active operations, we think no doubt need be entertained that provision has been made for whatever exigencies may arise.—Balt. Amer.

THE NEW SUB-TREASURY BILL.—The Sub-Treasury Bill provides for the payment of "postage," and Custom House duties in specie. Very well let the bill be passed, and the tariff of 1842 be repealed, and then see where specie will be in eighteen months. When men talk of great measures and party discipline, let them look ahead for a few months. In a nation as large as the United States, it takes more than a year to demonstrate the operation of bad laws. But then the demonstration is as plain as the first problem of Euclid. It is felt in all the branches of business: and in the cases which we have supposed, viz: the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill, and the disturbance of the Tariff, every man but the office holder and the retired capitalist, will feel the grinding evil.—Lan. Examiner.

☞MR. BUCHANAN, Secretary of State, paid Lancaster a short visit last week. He is chock up for 54–40, or war. But he says there is no danger of that.—We sincerely trust that he may succeed in frightening the British, as he did on a former occasion. But we fear, since they know him better, they will not shun him less than on that occasion.

Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senator was also here a few hours.—Lancaster Union.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday of May next, (4th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby giv-

ne, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI. *Sheriff.*

THIS WAY

FOR

NEW **CHAIRS!**

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the

CHAIR-MAKING

business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Somerset, nearly opposite Mr. Kurtz's Drug Store, where he will constant keep on hand or make to order, Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C Rocking Chairs, Fancy, and Common

SETTEES,

&c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Persons in the the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell.

GEORGE. L. GORDON.

March 31 1846 3m.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial for May Term, commencing on Monday the 4th day of May 1846.

Goddard	v Hartzell.
Ogle's executrix	v Graff.
Chorpenning's use	v Auman,
Hoover	v Hoover,
Same	v Judy
Neff	v Ankeny
Commonwealth	v Kimmel
Mountain	v Younkin
Philippi's use	v Bird & Wilkins
Koontz's adm'r.	v Koontz
Jonas	v Logan & Wife
Hutzell's use	v Workman's extr's
Connor	v Fream
Hunter	v Brant
Garretson	v Countryman
Watson	v Rush
Same	v Same
Speicher	v Miller
Witt's use	v Dehaven
Robison et al	v Fleck
Walker's admr's	v Boyer
Somerset county	v Kurtz
Wable	v Wable
Same	v Augustine
Ackerman & Wife	v Statler
Same	v Statler & Wife
Faust	v Custer
Glessner	v Oldfather'sex tr's
Hoover	v Philippi
Rizer	v Flick

A. J. OGLE.
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's office.
March 31. 1346

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,

Somerset, April 7, '46–1y.

BLANK SUMMONS'
For Sale at this Office.

Notice.

Estate of Catharine Swank, Deceased.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Testamentary on the estate of Catharine Swank, late of Somerset tp., deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to meet him at the house of Jacob Swank, in said township, on Saturday the 16th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

SAMUEL SWANK.
of Quemahoning tp., Executor.

April 7. 1846—6t.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 50 a 4 50
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 90
Rye,	"	66 a 0 75
Corn,	"	75 a 0 80
Oats,	"	37 a 0 40
Potatoes	"	50 a 0 56
Apples,	"	50 a 0 71
" dried	"	75 a 1 00
Peaches dried	"	1 00 a 1 25
Butter,	per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens, per dozen,		1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal, per bushel,		7 0 8

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 20 a 4 50
Wheat	0 75 a 0 80
Rye	50 a 55
Corn	40 a 00
Oats	33 a 37
Barley,	00 a 00
Bacon, hams, per lb	8 a 00
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 00
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00
" roll,	8 a 00
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples green, per barrel,	1 00 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	2 00 a 2 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	00 a 00
Seeds, Clover	4 00 a 0 00
" Timothy	1 37 a 1 50
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pemsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1
Bank of Middleton,	1
Carlisle Bank	1
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	ps
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	"
Wyoming Bank	"
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	½

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	½
Columbus	1
Circleville	¾
Zanesville	¾
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	1
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1½
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	1
State Scrip, $5's	3

Illinois,

State Bank	50	Shawnetown	—

Missouri.

State bank	1

Tennessee,

Memphis	3	Other solvent banks	3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina,

All solvent banks	2

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1846

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No, 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E. Corner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The Oregon question is still under discussion in the Senate, and no one can tell how it will terminate. It is somewhat remarkable that, with a majority of political friends in both Houses of Congress, Mr. Polk should be unable to bring this question to a close in one way or another. Congress has now been in session more than four months, and the views and intentions of the Administration on this subject appear to be less understood at this time than they were before the meeting of that body. If the "Democracy" wish to go to war, why not make the necessary preparations, and proclaim their intentions? Or, if they mean to adjust the difficulty in an amicable manner, why not say so and adopt measures accordingly? They have all the power of government in their own hands, and why not come to some determination in regard to the manner of using it? The minority in Congress can throw no obstacles in their way, were they even disposed to do so. Why, then, this halting between two opinions on the part of the majority? Why all this waste of time and money, when it is not pretended that any new light can be thrown upon the subject, or that the difficulty can be removed by procrastination? If Mr. Polk and his friends are determined on fight, let them say so. If they are for peace, let them say so. Or, if they find that, by their bungling management of this question, they have got themselves into a "fix," let them say so again, and perhaps the Whigs may exercise a little compassion and help them out of it.

The Sub-Treasury.

This oft-rejected measure is likely to be fastened again upon the country. A Bill for its re-establishment passed the House of Representatives the other day, and will in all probability pass the Senate also and receive the approval of Mr. Polk. The party in power appear to have but little regard for public opinion. Their first object evidently is to provide for themselves, and if they can do anything for the people afterwards, why, then they may possibly do it, provided it does not interfere with their own interest. The Sub-Treasury had been rejected again and again by the People's Representatives, and was finally in a manner forced upon the country—and every body knows with what indignation it was received, and with what unanimity it was condemned by the People from one end of the Union to the other. To the advocacy of it, more than to any thing else, Mr. Van Buren owed his defeat in 1840. Yet in the face of all these facts the present Congress and the present Administration seem determined to force it again upon the country.

Hon. Andrew Stewart.

This gentleman has always stood deservedly high as a sound, practical Statesman—and we are gratified to observe that his worth and talents are appreciated elsewhere, as well as in his own district. The Whig press generally has spoken out in terms of cordial approval of his course in regard to the Tariff—and, among others, we observe the Carlisle Herald expresses the opinion, that he "will make a most AVAILABLE Whig candidate one of these days, and a most excellent Governor, after he is elected."

The Convention in Allegheny.

We regret that the proceedings of the great Railroad Convention, held in Allegheny city on the 8th inst., reached us at too late an hour for insertion in this week's paper. Delegates were present from the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Cambria, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, M'Kean, Mercer, Somerset, Westmoreland, Washington, Warren and Venango. The Convention was estimated at about 2,000. The Hon. RICHARD COULTER, of Westmoreland, presided.—The resolutions that were adopted hold language that is both dignified and forcible—and cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of all who are not blinded by ignorance or prejudiced by private interest.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have no late intelligence from Harrisburg. On the 7th inst., the Revenue bill finally passed the House, 42 to 40, the Whig members generally or all voting against it. A number of private Bills also passed the House; but neither these nor the Revenue bill are likely to have been disposed of in the Senate as yet.

In the Senate the Appropriation Bill had been under consideration, but no definite action taken upon it.

The Bill for the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had been up in the House on Monday, and several speeches made on it, and was then postponed until Wednesday.

The Ensuing Election.

The ensuing general election will be an important one to the people of this county and Congressional district. In addition to the election of Member of the Legislature, Commissioner and Auditor which are elected every year, we shall this year elect a Sheriff and Member of Congress, and vote also for Canal Commissioner. We mention this, thus early, for the purpose of impressing upon the Whigs of this county the importance of acting prudently in regard to the October election, as our opponents will no doubt be unusually active.

An Important Fact.

The Hon. T. Butler King, of Georgia, in a speech recently delivered in Congress, on the Oregon Question, furnished a table of importations of wheat into Great Britain from the principal wheat countries for 1841, 1842 and 1843, from which it appears that during these three years there was imported into that country as follows:

	Bushels.
From Russia,	2,592,261
" Denmark,	3,098,183
" Prussia,	18,383,465
" Germany,	7,949,680
" Holland,	896,507
" France,	5,889,280
" Italy and Island,	5,805,037
" N. A. Colonies,	6,835,278
" United States,	3,053,278
" Other countries,	2,955,606
Total,	57.475,965

Thus it appears that of the whole amount of wheat imported into Grert Britain, only about the one nineteenth part comes from the United States.

The Cumberland Civilian.

J. H. Clay Mudd, Esq., has become associated with Mr. Price in the publication of this excellent journal. It has been much improved in its general appearance, and is now issued semi-weekly. The editors have an able correspondent at Washington, one of whose letters we have this week transferred to our columns.

☞ The name of the Post Office at "Little Crossings," Md., has been changed to "Grantsville."

The following rich scene occurred in the House of Representatives on the 2d inst., in the debate on the sub-treasury bill.

Mr. Martin of Tenn. addressed the Committee for ten minutes in reply to Mr. Smith of Ia. and in defence of Mr. Polk's course in 1834 upon the bill of Mr. Gordon of Va. Mr. M. was dwelling upon the fact that Mr. Polk stood in opposition to this bill to the principle embodied in this Sub-Treasury system. In looking over the vote taken in 1834 he found that the first man who voted for this Gordon bill was J. Quincy Adams of Massachusetts.

Mr. Adams rose, but Mr. Martin declined to yield the floor. Mr. M. said he desired no controversy with the gentleman from Mass. If he was called into one he should knock under in advance. He regarded the gentleman from Mass. pretty much as the raccoon did Captain Scott—"He should give in and come down."

Mr. Adams with great good humor said, I surrender to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. Martin—I surrendered to the gentleman in advance; and regard it no dishonor to have done so.

The hammer of the Speaker now told the hour of one o'clock.

From Santa Fe.

A company of Mexican and American traders have arrived at St. Louis from Santa Fe. They were robbed of their horses and mules on the plains by the Pawnee Indians. The Eutaw Indians had killed five Mexicans and wounded one on the Santa Fe road. Another company were some days' travel behind this company, having also met some obstruction from Indians. All was quiet at Santa Fe. They had just heard of the revolution in Mexico, and the troops at Santa Fe were ordered below immediately.—The gold mines of New Mexico had been worked with unusual success during the year, increasing the demand for goods. It is estimated that a million of dollars will probably be invested in that trade this year. This company brought with them 350 pounds of gold, in dust, and expect to return with heavy stocks of goods this spring.—Bicknell

New Counterfeit.

☞ We were on Wednesday last, showed a $2,00 counterfe it on the State Bank of Indiana, which we have not yet seen described by any of the Detectors. The note is dated April 20, 1841, letter D—Vignette, a female seated, holding in her right hand a bonnet, her left resting apparently on a rock, at her feet is a pail, at a distance on her left is a water mill. The engraving is coarse. The note purports to issue from the branch at Indianapolis, and payable to H. Bates. It is signed S. Merrill, President, and Th. H. Sharpe, Asst. Cashier. Engraved by Draper, Tappan & Co., Phila. We coution our citizens to be on their guard against these spurious notes, as there is a number in circulation in this county.—West. Republican.

THE TRAVEL OVER THE NATIONAL ROAD.

The number of passengers from the East and West, daily arriving and departing from Cumbealand is, we believe, unusually large this Spring. The Stage proprietors on the road, than whom we are sure there are none in the Country more indefatigable or more accommodating, have had their hands full, for the last month, and we doubt not drivers and horses, are both heartily sick of "the rush." As many as one hundred and seventy passengers,—requiring eighteen stages,—have been sent out from this place, on the arrival of the Cars, from Baltimore. We hope the Companies are reaping a harvest, but we rather fear if the thing continues long, we shall hear something of "used-up" stock and shattered coaches. The wear and tear like a certain distinguished politician's sufferings, is intolerable.—Cumb. Civilian.

GRAIN.

The N. Y. Sun says they are sweeping the barns and granaries clean in the West, and collecting all the remnants of the crops for market. In the different warehouses on the Miami Canal, they are storing all they collect for shipment. One firm has 21,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 of oats, 2,000 bbls of flour, 1,000 bushels of rye, and 400 of barley. Another has 2,000 hogs in warehouse; another 3,000 bushels of flaxseed. These have been the accumulations of a single week, and the amount therefore of produce, which will find its way to market, from the West, will be sufficient to supply all Europe, and if the corn laws are modified, immense crops will be collected the ensuing season.

ONE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

The Charleston Free Press relates an interesting incident of a poor family in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, who were living a few months ago in the most squalid poverty, without work and in the greatest suffering. Recently they were removed by the Hon. John Wethered to Baltimore county, Md., and given employment in a factory. There are some twelve or fourteen children in the family, about half of whom, with the father, are now engaged as operatives; and their income is near one thousand dollars per annum. A happy illustration, truly, of the wisdom and beneficience of the protective policy.

The Henry Clay.

The Steamer Orus which came up Friday evening about 6 o'clock, brought up between one and two hundred of of the passengers from the wreck of the Henry Clay. The passengers were all taken from the wreck in a large tub or water tank, a rope being attached on each side through the eyes and managed from the wreck and the shore. The cargo is all pretty much saved. That part of the cargo which was thrown overboard was mainly sacks of salt. The passengers came over from Squam Beach to Red Bank where they took the steamer Orus. They are a remarkably good class of emigrants.

The tide ebbs and flows in the Henry Clay and she is somewhat embedded in the sand. Lighters were unable to lay alongside owing to the heavy ground swell. If the weather should continue moderate for a few days they will endeavor to discharge her cargo, and probably she may be got off.

Capt. Nye, who had an interest in the ship, saves its insurance, though by the skin of his teeth. His policy we are told expired at noon on Wednesday, while the ship struck Tuesday at midnight. This is rather close shaving.

In reference to Insurance, we understand that the Mutual Safety had a full line on the Henry Clay—probably $40,000 or $50,000.

This thing of insurance is a curious business. Two or three days ago application was made to the ALLIANCE to insure $20,000 on the ship EDGAR, which they offered to take at 1½ per cent. This was refused, and 1¼ offered, which the company declined. The next that was heard of the Edgar, she was ashore at Absecom.—N. Y. Tribune.

The St. Louis Era, of the 19th ult., says:—"The steamer Radnor arrived yesterday, with $65,000 in specie on board, $55,000 of which is from the Branch Bank of Lexington, for deposit in the principal at this place; and $10,000 from the Plattsburg Land Office, under the charge of Mr. Hughes, belonging to Government."

PENNSYLFANIA produces annually fifteen millions bushels of wheat, and about fifty million bushels of Indian corn, rye, barley, buckwheat and oats, and is capable of increasing the amount fourfold. She sends to market annually two million tons of coal, and manufactures three-fourths of all the iron made in the United States.

Robbery.

On last Sabbath morning, at the distance of half a mile north of this town, in an old uninhabited cabin were found a Carpet bag and Valice with various other things, that evince that a robbery has been committed recently, at or near our town. The Carpet bag, cantained a towel, marked M. L. Williams. There were also various other articles in it, such as The American Arithmetic, Smith's Grammer, Brown's Grammar, a written school Composition, a pair of fine morocco shoes, tooth brush &c. with various articles of clothing.—The books are marked with the same name—which leads us to believe that the articles have been stolen from the Stage, and that the owner of the above mentioned articles, was going either to or from same seminary or school.

There was also found at the same time and place, 1 pair fine cloth pantaloons, & 1 cloth coat, marked Alex. Thomas,—and 2 shirts and 2 or 3 shirtees, marked John B. McDowell. Some old clothes were also found, not marked, except with age and dirt.

On Monday morning last 2 trunks were found near the turnpike, between Ligonier and Laughlinstown, which were empty, having doubtlessly been taken from the stage and plundered. One of the trunks is almost new, but has no visible mark. The other has the following writing on a label: viz. 'John B. McDowell, Lewistown, Fulton county, Ill.' There is no doubt, the contents of the trunks were conveyed from them to the old house.

No trace of the thief or thieves has been discovered.—Ligonier Free Press.

The Richmond Whig says, "from first to last, from the Alpha to the Omega of this Oregon dispute. Mr. Polk has taught this nation a lesson which may yet need to be enforced by the scorpion lash of war, never to elevate an inferior man to a post of such transcendant importance as President of the United States."

It is mentioned that in the arctic regions where the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse at more than a mile distance. Dr. Jamieson mentions that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles."

COMMISSIONER.

MR. ROW:—Allow me, through your paper, to recommend FREDERICK WEIMER, Esq., for Commissioner.

TURKEYFOOT.

Notice.

Estate of Jonathan Yoder, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Jonathan Yoder, late of Shade township, deceased. having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Monday the 25th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CHRISTIAN PETERMAN,
of Shade township,
SAMUEL HOLSAPPLE,
of Paint township,
April 14, '46-6t. Executors.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, at the public square in Somerset on Tuesday the 5th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Hemminger, of, in, and to a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

and house thereon erected, situate in Somerset township, adjoining lands of Andrew Hoover, Daniel Adams and others, containing about eight or ten acres, conveyed to said Hemminger by John Millhouse and wife—as the property of the said Joseph Hemminger, at the suit of Henry Snyder.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, }
April 14, 1846. }

Positive Cheap! Comparative Cheaper!! Undoubtedly CHEAPEST!!!

War with the British!

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of tin ware, owned by Charles A. Kimmel, where he now intends conducting the manufacturing of

TIN AND SHEET IRON

ware in Somerset, at the shop formerly occupied by William P. Schell, as a tinner shop, one door west of G. Pile's Hotel, and nearly opposite the store of D. Flick, where he intends manufacturing ware of every description in his line of

BUSINESS,

which he will dispose of at a small advance for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. His work will be done in a neat and substantial manner, persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock. By a strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

OBADIAH KIMMEL.

ap 14, 1846.

N. B. Country merchants wishing to purchase ware at wholesale prices, are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the Public Square in the Borough of Somerset, on Friday the 1st day of May next at 1 o'clock P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Francis Philippi, of, in, and to, two

Lots of Ground,

situate in the town of Centreville, Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., containing one half acre more or less; adjoining the clay pike, on the north a lot of Jonathan H. Miller and Joseph Pile on the east, lands of Abraham H. Miller, on the south, and a lot of Jacob G. Miller's on the west, on which are erected a large two story dwelling house, now occupied as a store house, and a stable, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Francis Philippi, at the suit of Joseph Huffman.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Squire Hall, of, in, and to one

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Smythfield, Somerset county, Pa. containing one half of an acre more or less; bounded on the east by lot of Doctor Fry, on the west by lot of William Richards, on the north by an alley, and main street on the south, on which are erected 2 two story dwelling houses, one occupied now as a tavern stand, and a stable with the appertenances—as the property of the said Squire Hall, at the suit of John McClintock, of J.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Christian Knee, dec'd, of, in, and to a certain

Lot of Ground,

situate in the borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, containing one fourth of an acre more or less; adjoining main street on the south, lot of Benjamin Berkey on the west, lot of Jonathan Statler on the north and lot of Henry Harner on the east, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, and stable, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Christian Knee, deceased, in the hands of John Cover, administrator with the will annexed, of Christian Knee, deceased, and Michael Zimmerman, guardian of George Knee, heir and legal representative of said Christian Knee, deceased, at the suit of Samuel Kimmel, for the use of John H. Snyder.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Bell, of, in, and to a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less; about one hundred and ten acres clear, about twenty two acres in meadow, with a dwelling house one and a half story high, log barn and stable, and spring house thereon erected, and two orchards on the premises, adjoining the National Road on the south, and lands of Andrew Mitchell, Thomas Glisson and Richard Brook, with the appertenances—as the property of the said John Bell, at the suit of Alfred Newlon, now for the use of Henry Chorpenning.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Daniel Hoover, of in and to a certain plantation or

Tract of Land

situate in Brothersvally township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 296 acres more or less; about 150 acres clear, and about 30 acres in meadow, bounded by lands of Frederick Hoover, George Hoover, Solomon Barkley and others, on which are erected a two story log dwelling house, and large bank barn and stable, &c., 2 apple orchards on the premises, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Daniel Hoover, at the suit of William Hoover.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jonas Hershberger, of, in, and to a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 189 acres more or less; about 100 acres clear, 10 acres in meadow, bounded by lands of Jacob Blough, Christian Hocksetler, Yost Blough, Jacob S. Miller and Peter Hechman and others; on which are erected a dwelling house, stable and barn, a large apple orchard on the premises, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Jonas Hershberger, at the suit of Abraham Hershberger, for the use of Daniel Eash.

—ALSO—

By virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.* [Inquisition waived.]

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Black, of, in, and to a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 158 acres more or less; about 50 acres clear, and about 8 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Jacob Wilhelm, William Harden and Christian Fike, on which are erected a two story log house, a potter kiln, an apple orchard and cabin barn with the appertenances—as the property of the said James Black, at the suit of Mary Davison.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset }
April 7, 1846. }

BLANK

PROMISORY NOTES,

For sale at this Office.

Constables' Stay Bonds For Sale at this Office

Treasurer's Sale of UNSEATED LANDS, FOR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that I *Miller Tredwell*, Treasurer of the County of Somerset, will expose to sale at the Court House in Somerset, on the **Second Monday in June** next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and adjourning from day to day, if found necessary until all the lands contained in the following list be disposed of, unless said taxes be discharged previous to the time of sale.—And by a further supplement to the Act of Assembly, it is made the duty of the purchaser or purchasers, at the Treasurer's sale, as soon as the property is struck down, to pay at least so much of the purchase money as shall be necessary to pay off the taxes, and also one dollar for the use of the Prothonotary, and in case the same is not forthwith paid, the sale may be avoided and the property immediately set up again by the Treasrer. Purchasers are therefore notified that a compliance with this part of the law will be expected and enforced.

		Somerset Township.	$. cts
151½	Black James,		75
400	Drysdale Thomas		1,80
399	Denton Thomas,		1,80
272½	Crylich Harman		1,08
397½	Coates William		1,80
400	Gibbons James,		1,80
400	Hall John,		1,80
82	Knopsnyder Conrad,		42
100	Kerzer Jacob,		60
397½	Martin Robert,		1,80
390	Miller Michael,		1,80
402	White John,		1,80
400	Bonsal Andrew,		1,80
398	Young Bertha,		1,80
		Milford Township.	
403½	Baker Joseph,		2,40
554½	Beam Jacob,		2,24
401½	Copp Michael,		2,40
401½	Cisney James,		2,40
400	Connor & Connelly		2,40
398½	Farner Lewis		2,40
401	Galbraith Mary		2,40
400½	Johnston William,		2,40
201½	Kendall John		1,60
438½	King Samuel		2,64
412½	Lafborough Nathan,		2,40
244	Pitcher Rudolph,		1,60
395	Rush Benjamin,		1,20
400	Shannon William,		2,40
399	Wilson Thomas,		2,40
		Turkeyfoot Township.	
100	Humphreys Ashton,		80
421½	Darke George jr,		2,56
400	Joiles William		2,40
400	Stewart John,		2,40
400	Stewart David,		2,40
400	Stewart Thomas,		2,40
		Addison Township,	
247½	Chew Alexander,		1,44
401	Cole Samuel,		2,40
153½	Lafferty Joseph,		80
404	Moore Jane,		2,40
380	Moore Christian,		2,40
409½	Moore Mary,		2,40
200	Ogle Charles,		1,20
200	Thompson Josiah,		1,20
1 Lot	Deams Jacob		80
		Southampton Township,	
400	Critchfield John,		2,80
106½	Philippi John-		86
416½	Hafner or Havner Geo.		1,42
434	Pratt Elizabeth,		1,54
		Elklick Township	
406	Barley Mountjoy,		1,80
400	Cbary John		90
410½	Cory James,		1,80
400	Cory Enos		1,80
400	Moore Anne		1,80
420	Meminger Lewis,		1,98
407½	Simpkins John,		1,80
434	Simpson Mary,		99
		Stonycreek Township,	
431½	Stiles William,		1,98
		Greenville Township,	
417½	Albricks William.		90
410	Cuddington Benjamin,		1,98
		Allegheny township.	
384	Bowen Thomas,		2,58
437½	Carey John L.		3,06
437½	Carey John L.		3,06
453	Golden Elizabeth,		3,08
377½	Herryshill Robert,		2,84
411	Moore Thomas,		2,86
266	Ross James,		1,72
422	Wells Mary		3,08
		Conemaugh township,	
330	Banington Charles,		1,80
427	Bennet Jacob,		2,38
400½	Edmond George,		2,20
399	Henon John,		2,20
100	McLanahan James,		54
400½	Mc'Gaw Thomas,		2,20
400	Sturgeon Robert,		2,20
400	Elliot John		2,20
438½	Moore Abram,		2,42
329	Musser John		1,82
		Shade township,	
392½	Caradine Thomas,		2,74
434½	Carman James,		3,08
435	Duplessis P. L. B,		3,08
390	Proctor Thomas		2,80
404	Tilton William,		2,80
886½	Witherel Samuel,		2,80
		Paint township,	
440	Berkley Pugh,		1,19
438½	Clark Stephen,		1,19
438½	Clark James,		1,19
440	Moore Thomas		2,38
400	Snyder Nicholas,		2,20
441½	Shaw Robert,		2,38
400	Trist Elizabeth,		2,20
400½	Thornton William,		2,20
		Jenner township.	
400	Pitcher William,		2,80
421	Banksen Andrew,		3,04
400	Barron John,		2,80
400	Heysle Christian,		2,80
400	Hubley Frederick		2,80
404	McGraw Thomas,		2,80
400	Scott John,		2,80
400½	Worp Andrew,		2,80
400½	Wise P[illegible]er,		2,80

MILLER TREDWELL.
Treasurer's Office, Somerset } Treasurer.
March 31, 18 }

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Advertisements inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Poetry.

Spring-Time.

BY CHARLES F. HOFFMAN.

Thou wak'st again, on Earth,
From winter's sleep!—
Bursting with voice of mirth
From icy keep;
And laughing at the Sun,
Who hath her freedom won,
Thy waters leap!

Thou wak'st again, oh Earth!
Freshly again,
And who by fireside hearth
Will now remain?
Come on the rosy hours—
Come on thy buds and flowers
As when in Eden's bowers
Spring first did reign.

Birds on thy breezes chime
Blithe as in that matin time,
Their choiring begun:
Earth, thou hast many a prime—
Man hath but one!

Thou wak'st anew, oh Earth—
Freshly anew!
As when at Spring's first birth
First flow'rets grew.
Heart! that to the earth doth cling,
While boughs are blossoming,
Why wake not too?

Long thou in sloth hast lain,
Listing to Love's soft strain—
Will thou sleep on?
Playing, thou sluggard heart,
In life no manly part,
Thou youth be gone.
Wake! 'tis Spring's quickening breath
Now o'er thee blown;
Awake thee! and care in death
Pulseless thou Slumbereth,
Pluck but from Glory's wreath,
One leaf alone!

The Farmer.

Sunflower-Seed Oil.

Mr. Editor:—A few days ago, I saw the first number of volume second of the Farmer and Gardiner; on the eighth page of which is a piece on the subject of sunflower seed. I suppose I am the person there alluded to, who "tried an acre of it this year." If so, I must say that you are not quite correct. I planted nearly an acre, I think, in 1843, on a level piece of ground The season was so wet that at harvest the best of it was not much over knee high, and nearly the half of it not more than half that height; and on this account it did not fill well. When I thrashed it out I had twenty-eight or twenty-nine bushels, and I suppose the birds took two bushels.

I prepared my ground as I would for corn, and planted the seed in hills and left three stalks in a hill and plowed it both ways, as often as I did my corn. I did not take off any of the branches that came out on the stalk; which, I think, ought to be done, leaving only the main top. When the seed got ripe, so as to begin to fall out, I spread a wagon-sheet in my wagon-bed, and drove into the field, and, with a knife, cut off the top and threw it into the wagon, hauled them to the barn floor, and with a stick or flail knocked out the seeds. This is very easily done, when they are dry. I then raked off the trash, and ran the seeds through the fanning-mill.

An eastern writer says on this subject: "Under proper cultivation and with a medium soil, it yields from sixty to seventy bushels to the acre. The machinery for crushing and expressing will cost about $300. One bushel of the seed will yield three quarts of cold, and one [four?] of hot pressed oil. The uses to which this oil is adapted are various. It is equal to olive oil for table use; and superior in many important respects to sperm, for lamps; while for paints & machinery, it is well adapted to supercede the oils used for them.

"For burning in lamps the sunflower possesses one advantage which has been an object of deep solicitude ever since sperm oil came into use; it has no perceptible smell. Hence sick persons and others to whom the smell of sperm oil is so offensive, can use the sunflower oil with perfect freedom. Its advantages in this respect have been fully tested in Philadelphia, where it is recommended by some eminent physicians, and is in constant use by their patients.

"It has another important advantage over sperm oil, it affords about one-third more light; that is, sunflower oil will last one-third longer than sperm, while it affords the same quantity of light."

Mr. Barntz has invented a new process of crushing the seeds and expressing the oil. He recommends the producer to crush the seed and express his own oil; but every farmer cannot do this, as the expense would be too great. If some person would erect a machine, the farmers would soon give him plenty of business. It is said that Charles A. Barntz, of York, Pa., will give any information that may be required.

CLERK KITCHING.

Marion Co., Ia.

Notice.

Estate of Peter Troutman, deceased.

THE undersigned, residing in Southampton township, having obtained letters Testamentary on the estate of Peter Troutman, late of said township, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 2d day of May next, prepared to settle their accounts, and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB TROUTMAN.
WM. CRITCHFIELD.

ma. 24, 1846-6t Executors.

FARMERS
Look Here.

WE the undersigned having established ourselves as a firm in the Eagle Foundry of Berlin, have now on hands a new

PLOUGH,

which has lately been patented It is a self-sharpening and can be made to different kinds, such as the bar shear, or shear and cutter seperate, or the pieces can all be made of wrought Iron with very little labour, in short it is the best plough ever brought to this county.—Likewise the Crocket Plough, which is an excellent plough for rough land, also

STOVES

of various kinds among them is a cooking stove for burning wood or coal.

KETTLES of different sizes.

HOLLOW WARE

of all kinds. Also castings for machinery, &c., all of which are made of the best kind of material and on the shortest notice. Please call and examine for yourselves.

HOUSER, CONRAD & KRISSINGER.

February 17, 1846 3m

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somset County, Greeting:

WE command you that you attach William Armstrong, late of your county, by all and singular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Somerset in and for said county, on the first Monday of May next, there to answer William Fear of a plea of debt. And we further command you, the said Sheriff, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before the said court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the court therein. And have you then and there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said court, at Somerset, this 3d day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

A. J. OGLE.

m10, '46 -6t. Prothonotary.

OBERT S. M'KAIG, SAMUEL MAGUIRE,

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

Immediately on the Railroad, Cumberland, Md.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, late of New Lisbon Ohio, and SAMUEL MAGUIRE, late of the house of Duncan, Calhoun & Co., Cumberland, have associated themselves, under the firm of M'Kaig & Maguire, in the FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in Cumberland, where they are prepared to receive consignments and execute all orders connected with the Forwarding business with the utmost despatch, and they hope to the entire satisfaction of those who may employ them as their agents.

☞Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce entrusted to their care.

References.

Robert Steen and Co., Philadelphia.
Elder, Gelston & Co., Hopkins, Brothers & Co. — Baltimore,
Wm. McCulley & Co. Hailman, Jennings & Co Burbridge, Wilson & Co. Church & Carothers, Clarke & Thaw, Lorenz, Sterling & Co. Alexander Laughlin, Watterman Palmer, Shatlett & Glyde — Pittsburg.
Hon. T. M. T. M'Kennan — Washington Pa.
Gen. Isaac Hodgens, Hon H. W. Beeson, — Fayette Co.
Hon. A. Stewart, Hon. A. Buchanan, Samuel Black, General Jesse Lazear, — Greene Co.
Thos. J. & W W. M'Kaig, — Cumberland.

Feb. 24, 1846-6t.

Brown Muslins, &c.

1000 YDS. Brown Muslins; Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the

dec16 THREE BIG DOORS.

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO

has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of

CLOTHS of various qualities and colors
CASSIMERES do do do
SATTINETTS do do do
JEANS do do do

LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.

sept30 J J & H F SCHELL.

VALUABLE
Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,** late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq. on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,

Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.

july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

Bbls flour superfine.
23 Bags Do
27 Do Rye.
3 Do Buckwheat:

On hand and for sale by

m 10, '46. J J & H F SHELL

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased; on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side—sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debilty; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞Observe—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset.
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, rnd have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
K nable and Vought, Centreville,
M' A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Beilin.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.

BLANK
PROMISORY NOTES,
For sale at this Office.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

dec16 '45-3m

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BENFORD & SANNER, having been dissolved by mutual consent, the books, notes, &c., have been placed in the hands of Cyrus Benford, one of the partners, for collecion; with whom all persons indebted are requested to call without delay and settle, as he intends going to the west early in the spring. The business of merchandizing will be continued by Michael A. Sanner, at the old stand, where he will continue to sell goods on accommodating terms, as heretofore.

CYRUS BENFORD,
MICHAEL A. SANNER.

Somerset, March 3, '46.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

JURY LIST.

For May Term, 1846.

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset bor. -	Wm. B, Coffroth
	W, W, Summers
	Samuel C, Pile
Somerset tp. -	Peter Mowry
	Joseph Barkley
	George Flick Jr,
	Jacob Ankeny
Shade - - -	Moses Berkepile
	David Buchanan
Addison - -	Jonas Peck
	John Bell
Southampton -	Hiram Will
	John Wilhelm
Jenner - -	Samuel Murphy
	Joseph Bowman
Summitt - -	Jacob Schrack
	Jacob Olinger
Berlin - - -	Ed. Kimmel
Turkeyfoot -	John Ream
Stonycreek -	Peter Miller
Milford - -	William Scott
	Jonas Shultz
Quemahoning -	Jacob Dibert
Conemaugh -	Daniel Border

TRAVERSE JUROR.

Allegheny - -	Henry Jordan
Southampton -	John Bowman
	William Bowman
	Adam Lepley
Jenner - -	Conrad Keiser
	Jonas Hoober
	Geo. Ross
	Owen Morgan
Addison - -	Wm. Burgess
	Jno. A. Mitchell
	Isaac Light
	B. F. Lawhill
	Cyrus McChesney
	John J. Patrick
Berlin -	Benjamin Brubaker
Shade -	Jno. Richardson
Milford - -	Peter Dull jr.
	Jonathan Hay
	Henry Lint
Quemahoning -	Lewis Ober
	Freder'k Gunder
Somerset tp. -	James Benford
	David Miller
	Chambers Huston
Turkeyfoot -	Jonathan Mountain
Somerset bor. -	Gillian Lint
Elklick -	Edward Shockey
	Peter Wilhelm
	Gabriel Miller
Summit -	William Miller
	Abraham Miller
Conemangh -	Christain Keim
	Solomon G, Miller
Stonycreek -	Jacob Topstaid
Brothersvalley	John Foust
	Abm. Rhoads
	Jacob Hauger
	Jacob Bowman

Oyer and Terminer Jurors.

Milford -	Aaron Will
	John King
Somerset -	Peter Ankeny
	John C, Barron
	Jacob Lichty
Shade -	Chas. Bisbing
Southampton -	Perry C. Kautz
Allegheny -	Hugh Shafer
Jenner -	John A. Bell
Brothersvalley -	Benj. Hay

Fresh Groceries.

15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE;
2 bbls MOLASSES;
Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackeral, &c; received and for sale by

dec16 J J & H F SCHELL.

JOHN CARSON. S. J. MCKNIGHT.

CARSON & McKNIGHT,

(successors to H. Coulter & Co.)

WHOLESASE Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures, Sixth street, between Wood and Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan13

PRAY BE SEATED!

Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR & CABINET MANUFACTORY.

WM. B. COFFROTH,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jocob Myers, chair maker and wheel wright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, *common fancy and Mahagony Chairs, bed-steads, wheels,*

BUREAUS,

Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.,

He will sell common chairs at $5 per sett, and other articles in proportion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and examine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.

ap8'45.

Valuable Farm
AT
Private Sale.

SITUATE in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of David Rogers, Jesse Berkebile, John Powel and others, containing about

350 ACRES

of land, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared, the remainder is covered with the best of timber; there is a good proportion of meadow and there may be one hundred acres made into the best of meadow, the

UPLAND

will all produce clover and timothy, and every species of grain; the land nearly all lies to the sun, and it is decidedly the best tract in that part of the county. It lies about a mile and a half from the old furnace, and about three miles from the new one, it contains an abundance of

IRON ORE,

and there is every indication of coal on many parts of the surface. The improvements are indifferent, consisting of an old log barn and house, and a new log stable; there are on the premises many fine never failing springs of the purest water; there is not perhaps in the county a farm combining more advantages as a grazing, dairy and grain farm, it has on it a small

ORCHARD,

and is under tolerably good fence. Persons wishing to purchase a good property are requested to call on Robert W. Mason living on the premises, who will show them every part thereof, or to enquire concerning it of Mr Postlethwaite in Somerset, or of the subscriber living in the borough of Stoystown.

JOSEPH MASON.

February 10, 1846.

NO. 1.

Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.